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PHILOSOPHICAL REFLECTIONS ON THE LATE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE, AND THE CONDUCT OF THE DISSENTERS IN ENGLAND.

CONCLUDED.

IF experiments in every branch of medical philosophy were pursued on a liberal and comprehensive plan, new sources of knowledge would be opened for our contemplation, and the evils of life greatly alleviated. The late Doctor Johnson's speculations on this subject were new and curious. I remember when the scheme of sending Swiss troops to the East Indies was talked of, a person in conversation censured it, because on foreign service they are liable to the *maladie du pays*, and often languish away their lives, unless they are permitted to return home. The Doctor asked, whether there were any Scotch regiments in India? On being answered in the affirmative, "Let the Switzers, then," said he, "be *inoculated* with the Scotch, and, rely on't, the disease will never reach them."

But, Sir, notwithstanding the strong symptoms of our approaching ruin, I rejoice to see a revival of our ancient spirit. The corporation and test acts have not been repealed; *else* insurrection, irreligion, and anarchy, would have been the consequence. Those acts are our defence against the encroachments of non-conformity; they are the shield of our faith, which protects us against the darts of fanaticism. What is the presbyterian plea of merit? The storm that overturned the state was raised by you; otherwise we should have enjoyed at this moment the blessed calm of arbitrary power; for it was a meritorious device in the clergy to convert, by a species of political transubstantiation, that implicit obedience they owed the pope, into an unlimited allegiance to the king: "And thus," says the sarcastic Doctor Hurd, "arose in the church that pernicious system of divine indefeasible right, broached indeed by the clergy, but not from those corrupt and temporary views to which it has been imputed." Sir John Maynard betrays the virulence of a whig, in his answer.—"This apology," says he, "is the best that could be made for [illegible] but when one considers the baneful tendency of those doctrines which were calculated to enslave the souls and consciences of men, and, by advancing princes into the rank of gods, to justify their tyranny, one cannot help feeling a strong resentment against the teachers of them, however they themselves might be imposed on by several colorable pretences."

It is my boast, Sir, to have already demonstrated the essential benefits resulting from despotism and persecution, and to have shewn the hierarchy in a true light, consistently laboring to promote both: I therefore trust those unfounded aspersions which have unguardedly dropt from the pen of the Bishop of Worcester, will have little weight with the candid reader. Let us now advert to the conduct of the dissenters at that critical period.—It is thus described by Mr. Hume, with whiggish rancour, and fanatical partiality: "Any word or writing which tended towards heresy, schism, or sedition," says he, "was punished by the high commissioners, or any three of them. They alone were judges of whatever expressions had that tendency; they proceeded not by information, but upon rumour, suspicion, or according to their own fancy! The *puritanical* party, though disguised [men of *close* ambition,] had a very great authority over the kingdom;—and many of the leaders among the commons had embraced the tenets of that sect. All these were disgusted with the court, both by the prevalence of civil liberty *essential to their party*, and on account of the restraints under which they were held by the established hierarchy." Thus the virtuous austerity of Archbishop Laud, and the unshaken attachment of Charles to episcopacy, were fatally counteracted by the rebellious disposition of the dissenters; otherwise we should have had an holy inquisitorial tribunal to watch over our [illegible] and regulate our consciences, at this day. Morals, [illegible]ing, then, that you are held in ab[illegible]

Is it surprising, dignitaries of the church? They horrence by the dig[illegible] their lethargy; they no have been roused from [illegible]; they have been longer slumber in their stalls convened "from the four quarters of the heavens" to stigmatise your proceedings. Like the Jewish priests of old, who enjoyed the exclusive privilege of blowing the sacred trumpet, Dr. H. has sounded an alarm from Mount *Sion*, and gathered the elect together, to avenge themselves of their enemies.

"——Quo non præstantius alius
"Ære ciere viros, martemque accendere cantu." Virg.

Have you not, Sir, avowed the same principles with your ancestors? and do you not well deserve a similar treatment? I see the genuine spirit of the primitive church revive, and the present race of dissenters are the objects of this wrath. Such pious fervency was never equalled, except by the orthodox zeal of the planters at Jamaica, who about a century ago, petitioned King William "to banish the Jews from that island, because they were the descendants of the crucifiers of our Lord."

"Ill will to the establishment," "must in all governments belong to a dissenter, if he be an honest man;" (by a reverend [illegible] late; "the man himself all the while believes he is doing God and his country service, and the harm he may do under this notion, will be only so much the more, the greater we suppose his virtue and abilities." This impressive truth cannot but have great weight with the public, when the moral character of the dissenters is considered; if they were vicious and profligate, there would be less danger.

It was confidently, indeed, asserted in debate, by Mr. Fox, that "it was neither just nor candid to charge the dissenters with designs which both their conduct and professions contradict. On this fallacious ground," says he, "every species of persecution, from the massacre of St. Bartholomew down to the corporation and test act, may be justified." Such arguments are clearly erroneous; yet they are always set off by this subdolous orator with such delusive ability, energy of expression, and imposing candor, that they too often make a fatal impression on the house. Hence his powers of deception; his positions being frequently admitted as true, even on points of law and the practice of the courts, though contrary to the opinion of the most eminent lawyers, who generally neglect or disdain to answer him. Yet, in defiance of this specious logic, I still say, that the protestant dissenters have entered into a solemn league and covenant to destroy our civil and ecclesiastical establishment; because I would do so in a similar situation; therefore I hate and persecute them, perfectly convinced I should merit the same treatment myself. Is not this strictly fulfilling that divine precept, of doing to all men what I would they should do unto me? This internal conviction, (as Hobbes finely observes) from the very constitution of human nature, must operate stronger on me than either the conduct or professions of the dissenters. Allow me to elucidate this by a familiar instance:—Let us suppose a criminal arraigned at the Old Baily; may not the jury conscientiously conclude, that if they had been in the *same* situation with the prisoner, they would have committed the *same* crime; and therefore find him guilty, though contrary both to fact and evidence, and notwithstanding the culprit's solemn asseveration of his innocence.

On this principle I join issue with Mr. Fox, and assert with him, that the same orthodox argument justifies every species of persecution; therefore I have made it the foundation of all my reasoning on this misrepresented and mistaken subject.

The example of Ireland has been alledged, as a triumphant instance of no bad consequences having ensued from a repeal of the test act; but to this a most satisfactory answer has been given by the author of *A review of the Case of the Dissenters*.—"The repeal of the Irish test act, in 1779, was probably," says he, "occasioned by the dread of a Spanish invasion. But what is the true use of Ireland's example? Eleven years are not yet passed over since the repeal took place. Is the repeal of the test act justified as a political measure, or is it not, by the present situation of the church and kingdom? Let the question sleep; its discussion might be more unpleasant than it could be profitable. *But let Great Britain beware.*"

I am extremely glad that Doctor H. has boldly and openly alluded to the treasonable negociation carried on between Spain and the Dissenters of Ulster, in 1779, as the Irish sectaries are very irritable, and sore on this tender point. The fact is, that a synod, denominated the *Northern Association*, was assembled at Belfast, and some propositions actually moved, for delivering up the province and the linen manufacture to Spain, if government any longer opposed the repeal of the test act. It is reported, that Mr. Fletcher, (who recently saved the church and state, by disclosing the dreadful conspiracy of the dissenting ministers at Boston, in Lincolnshire,) was providentially a member of the Irish synod; and secretly withdrawing himself from the assembly, he took post, arrived in a few hours at Dublin castle, and laid this alarming intelligence before the Lord Lieutenant.—A council was suddenly called, and the heads of a bill drawn up and certified, (Poyning's excellent law being then in force) and transmitted to England, for a repeal of the test act.—A copy was dispatched to the synod, entreating them at the same time to break off all negociation with Spain. After some debate their request was complied with, and the motions of the combined fleets in the channel became very languid, as Count d'Orvilliers' projects were utterly disconcerted by this wise and judicious measure. The original papers, and the whole of the correspondence between the president of the synod and the Marquis del C——, I hear, will be published by Doctor H. as an appendix to his next addition of "A Review of the Case."

Now, Sir, permit me to ask you a plain question: Does not the church set an example to the dissenters how they should conduct themselves on casuistical difficulties? Is it not perfectly understood, that numbers of the clergy ardently wish to be relieved from subscription to the thirty-nine articles, and some years ago stated their reasons, with great force and precision, in a petition to the house of commons? Yet as the legislature did not think proper to comply with their request, they submit patiently, and consider the coercion of the subsisting law as an ample justification for their involuntary acquiescence. They conceive obedience, and holding their living, to be their primary indispensable duty, even on the tenure of subscription to articles which they do not believe. Yet they still maintain their conscientious objections in theory, and exhibit a laudable ingenuity, by reconciling unsullied principle with worldly wisdom.

Oaths are taken, and their obligation examined by them, with the same candor and liberality, on the incontrovertible maxims of moral and political philosophy, so ably illustrated by Archdeacon Paley, who shrewdly observes, "that members of colleges, and other ancient foundations, are still required to swear to the observance of their respective statutes; which observance is become in some cases *unlawful*, in others *impracticable*, in others *useless*, in others *inconvenient*." But, if the act you swear to perform be absurd and impracticable, you are, *ipso facto*, absolved at the moment you take it. So, if the cause for prescribing the oath originally no longer exists, you are equally absolved, as the effect necessarily ceases with the cause. If the specific acts enjoined are impracticable or absurd, you virtually and truly comply with the genuine spirit of the oath, as far as you possibly can; which is the utmost you could do, even if you strictly and literally fulfilled every injunction, supposing they were neither absurd or impracticable. It may be invidiously asked, then, where is the utility of such a solemn appeal to heaven? And whether it would not be better either to form practicable oaths, or dispense with impracticable ones? My constant answer is—the danger to be apprehended from any INNOVATION. Besides, one principal use of an university education would be lost; which is, to inspire our ingenious youth with a due veneration for the reverend founders of colleges, who framed both the statute and the oath. By this means, the students are also early acquainted with the refinements of logic, and the subtilty of moral distinctions, and rendered less scrupulous on trivial points, which might otherwise impede their progressive fortunes in life.

Thus, Sir, animated with the most ardent zeal for the prosperity and glory of Britain, I have exerted my utmost efforts to inspire my countrymen with a true spirit of obedience, submission, and loyalty. The church is in danger; the constitution is menaced; a puritanical savageness of manners spreads among the people; the desponding seriousness of fanaticism has contaminated their hearts and infected the land. Atheism and democracy have formed a new family-compact, and this new and formidable alliance will be our ruin: I see nothing but clouds and darkness in the air; for despotism has almost finished his splendid course, and scarce emits one refracted ray, to cheer the impending gloom, and prolong the twilight of his reign.

Liberty, as every true Englishman knows, can only appear "profuse of bliss and pregnant with delight," when seated on her throne, with the crown and mitre in conjunction, on her head, adorned in the sumptuous robes of the peerage, with the test act in one hand, and the excise laws in the other. You will tell me, perhaps, with republican enthusiasm, that you can admire her dressed up in rustic simplicity, amidst the bleak mountains of Switzerland, surrounded by a hardy peasantry of soldiers, fertilizing the rocks, and turning the very stones into bread. You will tell me, that you can admire her in *naked majesty*, roving amidst the boundless forests of America, diffusing her own spirit of attraction through distant regions, and uniting them by its divine energy; where conscience is not shackled by bigotry; where toleration is proscribed, as only implying a suspension of persecution; where obedience to the laws is the test of allegience, and the *virtue* of the man does not stigmatize the citizen. You will tell me, that you can admire this favorite goddess of your's, where she reduces all ranks, and levels all invidious distinctions, by restoring man to his natural equality, dignified alone by those superior talents bestowed on him by the Divinity; where all the brilliant traits of the human mind, unsubdued by the uniform glare and wide effulgence of monarchy, are displayed in their true and original colors.

I know you will tell me, that your eye is not microscopic enough to discern the minute spots in the sun of liberty that has lately risen in France; which has deigned to revisit the deserted shore of Corsica, and, in its glorious progress, has illumined the whole political atmosphere of Europe.

But, Sir, I sit down contented, and shall enjoy the conscious satisfaction of having performed my duty. I have painted the calamities of France; I have forewarned Britain of her danger.—The sceptre trembles in the hands of kings; the stability of every throne is shaken, by the late political convulsion; the shock is not confined to France; it acts like "the electrical returning stroke," which often produces fatal effects at a vast distance from the place where the lightning falls."

I hope, Sir, you will excuse the freedom with which I have thus publicly addressed you, and be persuaded, that I can admire the celebrated philosopher in Doctor Priestley, though I have the misfortune to differ from him so essentially on religion and politics. I am, Sir, your's, &c. J. COURTNAY.

London, April 26, 1790.

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.

No. XIX.—CONTINUED.

Mais l'un et l'autre Guiſe ont eu moins de ſcrupule.
Ces chefs ambitieux d'un peuple trop credule,
Couvrant leurs intérêts de l'intérêt des cieux
Ont conduit dans le piège un peuple furieux.

THE Prince of Condé, who ſecretly lighted up this conflagration, advanced by moderate days journeys to court. He wiſhed to be witneſs of the event, and to take ſuddenly, according to circumſtances, the part which ſhould appear to him the moſt advantageous. The Admiral, always circumſpect, feigned to remain neuter. He retired to his eſtate at Chatillon, under the pretext of enjoying the ſweets of private life, without meddling with affairs of the public, or of government; but in reality it was as much to aid the conſpiracy, by his councils and information, as to avoid the accidents which might defeat an enterprize which he judged raſh and dangerous. The conſpirators, who were not agitated with ſimilar anxieties, but full of the moſt flattering hopes, had begun their march in ſecrecy, carrying their arms concealed under their cloaths. They advanced ſeparately by different roads, and in the order which had been marked out by their chiefs, towards Blois, where the court reſided at that time. This city was open on all ſides, and without fortifications, and the conſpirators were to meet in its ſuburbs, on the fifteenth day of March, 1560.

But whatever might be the activity of their proceedings and the ſecrecy of their councils, they could not eſcape the penetration of the Guiſes. The favors, penſions and employments they confered, and their great reputation, had attached to them ſo many creatures in the different provinces of the kingdom, that they were punctually informed of all the movements of the conſpirators. It was indeed impoſſible that the march of ſo numerous a multitude could remain unknown, when conſpiracies whoſe ſecrets are confined to a ſmall number of perſons, of the moſt conſummate diſcretion and fidelity, are almoſt always diſcovered before their execution. Whether the ſecret was diſcovered by La Renaudie, or Avenelles, or diſcovered by the ſpies employed by the miniſtry, even in the houſes of the principal conſpirators, or whether information of it came from Germany: as ſoon as the Guiſes had received it, they deliberated on the means of defeating it.

The Cardinal of Lorrain, who was no ſoldier, adviſed to aſſemble the nobility of the neareſt provinces, to draw from the neighbouring cities all the garriſons to form a body of troops, and to ſend orders to all the commandants and governors to take the field, and put to the ſword, all the men whom they ſhould find in arms. He preſumed that the conſpirators, perceiving themſelves to be diſcovered, and informed of the meaſures taken againſt them, and which fame would not fail to exaggerate, would diſſipate of themſelves. The duke of Guiſe, more familiar with danger, and deſpiſing the tranſports of a multitude, without diſcipline or order, regarded the advice of the Cardinal, as more proper to palliate the diſtemper, than to cure it; adding that ſince it was ſo pernicious, and had inſinuated itſelf into the heart of the kingdom, it was uſeleſs to temporize, and give it opportunity to break out with more violence. He thought it therefore, more prudent to diſſemble, and affect ignorance of the enterprize, to draw in the conſpirators, and give them time to diſcover themſelves; that in ſuch a caſe, their defeat and puniſhment would deliver France from a fatal contagion, which, as it diſcovered itſelf by ſymptoms ſo terrible, demanded violent remedies, and not ſimple lenitives. He added, that in puniſhing ſeparately only a part of the conſpirators, they ſhould furniſh matter to the ill intentioned, to calumniate the authors of this ſeverity; that the people, little accuſtomed to ſuch inſurrections, would regard this as a chimera, and as a fable, invented by the miniſtry to cruſh their enemies, and eſtabliſh their own power and authority: whereas, by overwhelming all the conſpirators at once, when upon the point of execution, they ſhould diſſipate all falſe accuſations, and juſtify in the ſight of all the world, the rectitude and the ſincerity of the intentions of thoſe who were at the head of affairs.

Catharine agreed with the duke. No extraordinary preparation was made, which could excite a ſuſpicion that the conſpiracy was known. They only removed the King and the court to *Amboiſe* ten leagues from *Blois*. This caſtle, ſituated on the Loire, and in the midſt of foreſts which fortify it, naturally, appeared to be a ſafer aſylum: as it was eaſy to place in ſecurity the King and the two Queens, in the caſtle, while a ſmall number of troops ſhould defend the entrance of the village, which was of difficult acceſs.

(To be continued.)

WILMINGTON, Auguſt 28.

A mine of copper, which from experiments made thereon, gave room to expect a valuable portion of gold, was began to be worked upon the firſt of this inſt. on the lands of Solomon Draper, Mecklenburg county, Virginia.

THE TABLET.——No 142.

"And as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to ſhapes, and gives to airy nothings
A local habitation and a name."

CURIOSITY is ſo active a ſpring of the ſoul, that it can never be gratified by the contemplation only of ſuch things as have a real exiſtence. It hurries the imagination through all the unknown regions of ſpace, in ſearch of new and extraordinary game, and conſtitutes darkneſs itſelf, as the reſidence of a vaſt variety of marvelous beings. The magic deluſions of the fancy have yielded the higheſt pleaſure to men of genius, and made them look with diſdain on ordinary characters and occurrences. Perhaps no problem better deſerves a ſolution, than why men of the moſt ſublime underſtandings, ſhould ſo often miſtake the wildeſt chimeras for important realities. A man of a vigorous genius is liable, with all others, to imbibe errors and prejudices in education. When theſe are carried into mature age, in ſpite of reaſon and reflection, it is obvious their effects will be conſpicuous in proportion to the fertility of the genius that has cheriſhed them. We accordingly find that men of the moſt celebrated talents, have alſo been diſtinguiſhed for the moſt remarkable whims and ſingularities of opinion. There are ſo many ſources of deception to which we are expoſed in education, that it is impoſſible to guard the underſtanding againſt aſſociating ideas which have no natural connection. Fables and ſtories of legerdemain are put into the hands of children to ſtimulate their curioſity to read, and before inſtructors are aware of it, the tender mind foſters a thouſand falſe conceptions, which perhaps are never afterwards eradicated.

It will here naturally be enquired, whether the productions of fancy are ſuitable to be preſented to a mind before it is capable of looking into the nature of what it contemplates. The imagination of every perſon creates a world of its own, which is not only widely different from the actual ſtate of things, but oppoſite likewiſe to the fictions which other people conceive. By this departure from truth, men are not only at variance with nature, but with one another. I cannot ſuppoſe that falſhood ever aſſumes a ſhape that can give it an eligible character. Nor do I believe a youth can be indulged in impoſing on his own credulity, without expoſing him to a real inconvenience. The mind cannot be too ſoon or too conſtantly habituated to view things as they really are. It is frequently ſuggeſted as an excuſe for allowing young people to imbibe erroneous ideas, that when they are more advanced in age, they will diſcern their errors and can correct them. But there is ſomething ſo faſcinating to the young mind in the charms of poetry, and even in the rhapſodies of enthuſiaſm, that it becomes a painful ſelf-denial to diſmiſs the errors that have entered through thoſe alluring channels. There can be no effectual ſecurity againſt the deluſions of falſhood and error, but by never ſuffering the mind to contract an habit of viewing objects otherwiſe than their real character deſerves. If we take a pleaſure in reading the fictions of a poem or a novel, let us be told, they are no more than a fiction. If the images delineated be contrary to nature, or drawn in too glowing colors, let the deception be expoſed, that our ideas may not be warped from the truth. Many of the moſt bitter misfortunes which afflict human life, are occaſioned, in a great degree, by the ficticious value we affix to objects through the ardor of an unchecked imagination. There is no purpoſe to which the underſtanding can be applied that will ſo much promote our real happineſs and honor, as in diſcerning the true character and the real value of whatever offers itſelf to our conſideration.

BOSTON, September 1.

We are happy to inform the public, that an opportunity has been lately afforded of trying the effect of prizes, in exciting the emulation of Youth, in the public Schools of this town, by the generous donation of NOAH WEBSTER, Eſq. of Hartford.—This gentleman, ſoon after the adoption of the new ſyſtem of education, in order to ſhew his approbation of it, preſented to the School committee twelve copies of his "*American ſelection of Leſſons in reading and ſpeaking*," neatly bound, gilt and lettered, to be diſtributed in prizes, annually, at the ſeveral reading ſchools, as the committee ſhould direct.

The ſchool committee, accordingly, gave information to the reſpective maſters, of this donation; ſince which the committee have attended the examination of the two upper claſſes in each ſchool, and having ſelected ſix of the moſt meritorious boys in each of thoſe claſſes, conferred four books upon them, and they drew lots for the ſame in preſence of this committee.

Our lateſt account is, by Capt. Hall, from the port of St. Andero, in Spain, which he left about the 15th July—at which time every preparation was making for war—and the declaration of it, by England, was momently expected:—The Spaniards, he ſays, were in high ſpirits; and that all the fiſhermen had been impreſſed a few days before he left Spain, to man the fleet.

Many elaborate volumes have been written to aſcertain the rights of war; as if murder and devaſtation, things eſſentially wrong, could be reduced to right by ſyſtem. For what is war, but theft and robbery on a great ſcale? As burglary is nothing but a ſiege in miniature. Yet we do not find that the rights of theft, robbery, murder and burglary, have been as yet defended. The numbers concerned in any aggreſſion, are ſo far from diminiſhing the guilt of the action, that they increaſe it in proportion to thoſe numbers, becauſe they can do more miſchief than a few.

The number of perſons in this town, taken in conformity to the act of the Legiſlature of the United States, at this period, exceeds 18000. Three or four years ſince, the whole number was but 14200.

AMERICAN PRODUCE.

In the city of New Haven, in 60 families, there have been raiſed the preſent ſeaſon, no leſs than four hundred and forty two thouſand ſilk-worms. In the family of Mr. Abraham Thompſon, 60,000 of the above number were raiſed; and it was with much ſatisfaction, in peruſing the names of theſe perſons who raiſed theſe valuable and induſtrious animals, we ſaw, that ſeveral young ladies had turned their attention thereto—one of whom, Miſs Betſey Sherman, actually raiſed this ſeaſon twelve thouſand—and that one young lady, from 1200 cacoons, or ſilk balls, reeled eight ounces of the beſt of Silk.

PRIZES
IN THE NEW-YORK CITY LOTTERY.

Prize of 3000l. No. 16,789.

Prize of 200l. No. 5704——Prizes of 100l. No. 15,049, 23063, 4074, 23,758.

Prizes of 50l. 7719, 12650, 19780.

Prizes of 20l. 5416, 16894, 17092, 18916, 21321, 5667, 11836, 18355.

Prizes of 10l. 4224, 12571, 13213, 15619, 18940, 19688, 19737, 12124, 19310, 22667.

Prizes of 4l. drawn on Tueſday 1ſt. inſt.

No.	807	4978	7716	10894	13930	16975	20576	24000
	561	865	495	755	472	195	384	666
	944	867	447	693	985	016	379	023
	685	976	733	11446	426	474	458	863
	263	146	333	219	218	464	210	752
	648	917	899	842	299	17568	595	622
	492	550	752	087	074	582	207	624
	1473	057	054	131	853	325	875	231
	918	683	8308	878	386	801	112	457
	857	316	446	827	067	008	882	
	126	961	253	814	14073	368	21585	
	010	367	332	861	543	304	436	
	904	358	157	639	173	478	019	
	673	5696	580	107	435	510	759	
	2098	426	651	105	629	965	288	
	507	785	797	751	393	916	940	
	192	824	081	364	337	942	259	
	814	183	646	146	176	054	821	
	954	105	538	916	711	928	597	
	218	212	628	239	050	846	799	
	905	409	9058	806	886	18243	391	
	446	942	364	518	155	452	22131	
	364	6572	834	12540	15230	730	952	
	215	838	434	104	689	900	984	
	909	524	226	611	367	595	169	
	3909	892	816	817	767	215	061	
	706	423	539	599	649	711	307	
	808	440	402	509	856	671	202	
	876	131	131	870	227	542	397	
	404	880	044	688	489	681	885	
	780	704	381	785	909	363	23679	
	249	431	10549	472	965	19626	514	
	182	231	115	936	996	356	278	
	977	348	882	670	16210	149	303	
	252	988	208	497	956	448	228	
	257	876	196	707	692	135	864	
	466	376	692	779	650	325	086	
	367	548	502	673	408	973	056	
	900	163	699	13333	799	309	674	
	897	7097	066	276	470	938	468	
	419	008	330	420	193	20733	565	
	126	279	959	546	215	010	934	

Wedneſday.

No.	613	3369	6491	18603	12040	15458	19699	23054
	524	698	290	9110	831	277	054	413
	839	969	152	505	092	742	836	621
	902	880	725	212	488	975	424	415
	133	338	302	105	612	16982	414	383
	826	299	532	145	719	042	051	333
	855	482	885	103	198	866	368	971
	212	4315	236	246	13858	284	060	111
	374	761	476	852	522	697	654	059
	248	945	280	363	989	627	825	242
	564	329	459	969	203	902	20259	638
	814	014	7998	887	292	162	067	600
	481	737	682	391	086	099	539	052
	1652	433	174	303	641	652	023	24254
	293	115	062	470	404	870	018	746
	950	848	542	10473	984	17479	942	467
	062	338	775	752	968	110	246	170
	407	357	007	662	712	543	172	304
	861	269	663	508	681	240	917	647
	174	605	558	953	257	252	452	875
	428	273	240	639	341	523	149	761
	159	964	668	032	053	814	21087	641
	388	022	150	402	14127	239	816	506
	859	5733	432	476	902	193	071	082
	900	776	623	008	539	839	112	517
	180	147	880	858	768	154	433	551
	943	467	843	201	897	028	065	
	027	873	8925	921	006	18244	384	
	2538	723	899	137	823	242	811	
	426	355	374	267	278	376	22795	
	862	879	419	11246	913	352	776	
	297	826	894	884	378	374	065	
	442	706	585	192	938	055	350	
	077	6107	225	175	606	832	236	
	381	824	957	937	15802	469	359	
	503	592	230	189	048	182	579	
	462	064	531	283	886	119	999	
	946	251	141	12752	070	595	263	
	3549	929	731	401	170	19244	497	
	011	943	631	227	019	269	196	
	674	653	139	674	764	153	23797	
	243	894	249	202	962	481	516	

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

SATURDAY, JULY 3.

Mr. NECKER's Opinion on the Abolition of TITLES of NOBILITY *and* ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

"A REPORT," says M. Neckar, "having been circulated, that I gave my opinion in Council against accepting the decree of the National Assembly, relative to titles, names, and armorial bearings, I am called upon to make known the simple fact. I was of opinion, and I pressed that opinion with much earnestness, that the King, upon accepting the decree, should send his observations on it to the National assembly; and as I shall never dread the publicity of my actions or my opinions, I avail myself of the King's permission to print those observations as they stood in the draft presented by me. This I do the more willingly, that the National Assembly has already instructed the Committee of Constitution to prepare some explanations of this same decree.

"I was also of opinion, that the observations should be accompanied by a letter from the King, expressing his Majesty's inclination to be guided by the knowledge of the National Assembly; and as this letter formed part of my advice, a draft of it will be found at the end of the observations. I may have been mistaken, and I suppose I was, since my advice was not followed: But I choose rather to afford an opportunity of judging clearly of my error, if I have committed any, than to suffer a vague subject of reproach to remain, which malignity would daily extend by false constructions. I am confident of the purity of my intentions, I am equally confident of my attachment to the constitution, and the true interests of the people; and these sentiments, which are the grounds of my confidence, will always induce me to act without disguise. (Signed) NECKER.

Of the observations, which extend to considerable length, the following is an abstract.

"It is often necessary, when the public good requires it, to impose sacrifices on a particular class of citizens, which is always to be done with circumspection and delicacy, so dangerous is it to infringe, in any degree, the right of possession and the ordinary rules of justice.

"No deprivation ought to take place, from which no real advantage is derived.

"When exclusive privileges were superceded, and taxes equalized; when feudal rights were abolished; when the road to employments and preferments was opened to all alike; when all citizens were called together on a footing of equality, to form National and Legislative Assemblies, what was lost by one class was more than counterbalanced by what was gained by another.

"But what benefit will the great body of the people derive from the Decree relative to titles, names, and armorial bearings? The numerous class who must live by the wages of their industry, employed in the service of others, far from feeling hurt at the rank of their employer, conceive it in some degree reflected on themselves.

"Those whom fortune or education has placed but at a small distance from men of title, may enjoy, perhaps, a momentary pleasure in seeing those little eminences that obstructed their own prospects completely demolished; but for the sake of an imaginary benefit so circumscribed in its nature is it equitable to deprive a numerous class of citizens of honorary distinctions, which form a part of their inheritance, and of which the loss will be more painful than that of all the pecuniary advantages they possess?

"Without inconvenience, and on just grounds might the mention of titles be forgiven in all Assemblies, National or Municipal where equality is necessary even in appearances; where it is of so much importance that the ascendancy should be always reserved to reason and the confidence which patriotism inspires.

"It would also be proper to forbid all honorary additions in the Magistration of citizens, to remind Frenchmen in the beginning of their course, that being equal in the eye of the law they will be equally supported by it in their efforts to serve their country. But, to pursue the distinctions farther, to follow them into the commerce of private life, would be a severity without use, the execution of which would be impracticable, without instituting an Inquisition inconsistent with the principles of liberty.

"The trappings of vanity are not lowered in price by an anxious proscription; but by a careless indifference, and by presenting to mens minds other objects of ambition.

"Useless deprivations will induce men of rank to seek for those distinctions in foreign countries, which are denied them in their own, sumptuary laws are found to banish the ostentatious and the wealthy.

"It is a hardship to oblige a numerous class of citizens to resume names, many of which are forgotten; and many families wish to be known by names which call to mind the services of their ancestors.

"It will be productive of confusion in many public proceedings.

"All these objections apply to the abolition of armorial bearings, and with greater force, inasmuch as they are, if possible, less offensive to the people.

"The abolition of liveries might indeed be agreeable to those whose fortune it has been to wear them, but would be a great loss to the manufacturers employed in the articles of which they are composed.

"In pursuing through the most minute details, all marks of distinction, some risk is run of misleading the people, respecting the true meaning of the word Equality, which in a civilized nation, and society already formed, can never mean an equalization of rank or of property. The diversity of labours and functions, the differences of fortune and education, emulation, industry, the gradation of talents and acquirements, all these disparities productive of the social movement, unavoidably bring with them external inequalities; and the sole object of the Legislator is, in imitation of nature, to direct them all towards a common good, equal to all, though different in its form and appearances."

DRAFT OF THE KING'S LETTER.

"The decree of the National Assembly, respecting titles, names and armorial bearings, affords just grounds of complaint to a numerous class in society, without procuring any advantage to the people; and as, notwithstanding its importance, it was passed at one sitting, these several considerations have determined me to communicate to the National Assembly some observations on the subject. I desire the Assembly to examine them, and if that body should adhere in all points to its first opinion, I will accept the decree, as a mark of my respect for the wisdom of the Assembly, and because I set a great value on maintaining a perfect harmony between the Assembly and myself."

LONDON, July 12.

THE PRESENT STATE OF EUROPEAN POLITICS.

Russia and Sweden, the only two powers that have acted with any degree of vigour this campaign, appear on both sides as if pretty well contented with what they have done, and desirous now of taking breath.

The Kings of Hungary and Prussia, like two prize-fighters, continue their menacing posture, but without a blow being struck on either side.

Turkey stands aloof, as if wishing for peace. The scattered strength of that unweildy empire always ill adapts her for war; and the repugnance of her soldiery to discipline, with the blows she has lately received, qualify her still less for it.

Poland, not foreseeing as yet any great benefits from her new alliance with Prussia, and dreading the loss of Thorn and Dantzic, is now in doubt whether she ought not to put herself again under the protection of Russia.

France continues her deliberations in tranquility. If she has wit enough to keep out of the broils of her neighbours, the regulations of the National Council may have the wished for effect; and a new constitution be seen to arise, firmly founded on the broad basis of liberty.

The Liegois seem in a fair way of getting rid of their Bishop, and forming a freer constitution there.

The Brabanters are in a fair way of being again obliged to truckle to the house of Austria. They may thank their priesthood and the aristocracy for this.

In the south of Europe, besides Avignon, some disturbances are said to have arisen; at Florence, and in other parts of Italy, but of no consequence. The Pope's territories are in the highest danger.

In respect to England and Spain, tho the stocks still continue rather upon the rise, many notwithstanding are of opinion, that it will yet be a war. The sailing of the fleets on both sides seems to denounce it, and and the smallest brush between them will effectually decide a question, which at present fills some of the best heads in this kingdom with doubt.

On Sunday last, a very curious and uncommon phœnomenon accrued in one of the gardens at Dumfries: A hive of bees having cast, happened to light upon an adjacent one, and soon after began to enter. The bees within perceiving the encroachment, and alarmed at the number of the intruders, immediately declared their intention of repelling the invaders, by a general hum, which was no sooner made, than they all came forth in order of battle. A dreadful conflict then ensued, which lasted upwards of three hours, when the besiegers were at last forced to retreat, after a very obstinate struggle, with the loss of about 2000.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.

This day about two o'clock arrived in town from New-York, the President of the United States—his Lady, and their suite. They were joined on their approach by a number of respectable citizens—the city troops, and companies of light infantry.

Every public demonstration of joy was manifested;—the bells announced his welcome—and a *feu de joye* was fired

At 4 o'clock he partook of a repast (provided by the Corporation at the City Tavern)—at which were present the members of our Legislature and of the state Convention—the President and other executive officers of Pennsylvania.

WESTERN POSTS.

In 1784, Congress deputed Gen. HULL, to demand of Gen. HALDIMAND, the Governor of Canada, the surrender of the Posts within the United States, *then* and *now* garrisoned by British troops. And this demand Great-Britain has refused to comply with, notwithstanding the solemn stipulations of treaty; and notwithstanding every alledged cause for their retention has been removed in the adoption of the Federal Constitution. If a war should break out between England and the House of Bourbon, and if by accident, or otherwise, Great-Britain should gain any material advantage over its enemies, perhaps the disadvantage of their holding our Frontier posts may be more apparent, than it now appears to be. *Columbian Centinel.*

The disturbances in Cape-Francois, are between the friends to the National Assembly, and the people who will acknowledge no other supremacy than the King's. The excesses committed have been great—and the consequence hath been, an almost entire stoppage of trade.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 8.

THE Treasurer of the United States has given notice, That purchases, pursuant to the "act making provision for the reduction of the public debt," will, for the present, be made in the city of New-York, commencing the 4th inst: Proposals sealed, accompanied with the Certificates, which must be of the present debt of the United States, including Indents, are received by the Treasurer: The Certificates, excepting those issued by the Register of the Treasury and Indents, to be registered before payment will be made.

Extract of a letter from Boston, August 31.

"In a violent storm last fall, the beacon on the hill was blown down; this was the third which had been erected since my remembrance; as it had always been a principal landmark, and was seen at a great distance at sea—the utility of some conspicuous object on so fine an eminence, is sufficiently obvious; and to avoid the trouble and expence of frequently erecting a wooden beacon—the town has determined to erect a column of stone---the pedestal is already built, on which historical inscriptions are to be cut; the work is prosecuting with such diligence that we shall very shortly have it completed—and a very great ornament it will be to the town; when finished I will send you a particular description of it.

"My neighbour, Mr. B—— has purchased that fine spot of land in the rear of his garden, which you know is in the centre of the town, and has now a very extensive work in hand—when finished it will be a great addition to the beauties and accommodations of his seat.—His plan is a large fish pond with a fountain or jet d'eau in the centre; this must be an expensive undertaking, but should it prove abortive it will answer one good purpose at least—diffuse property. Should it succeed it will be a great novelty, and scarcely to be parallelled in any place equally populous. To these works of ornament and taste, I have the pleasure to inform you, that several new School Houses have lately been erected, which are very handsome edifices.

"I rejoice at the spirit of improvement which prevails at the present day: The exertions which were making at New-York when I was last there, do honor to your citizens; The alterations in your streets will prove a solid benefit to the city for many years, for every convenience and accommodation tends to encrease your trade and commerce. I was afraid that the removal of Congress would have slackened your enterprise and spirit; instead of which I understand you appear to go on with increasing ardor, and are compleating the noble fabric designed for a government house; this building will be a capital ornament to the city, and worthy the metropolis of a State, which is making such rapid advances in population and commercial importance: As Mr. MORSE I think expresses himself "in point of local advantages for trade, manufactures and agriculture, no place in the United States boasts so fine a situation as yours; New York must therefore always continue as the capital of Connecticut and New Jersey—without any danger of a rival starting up, within a hundred miles east or west."

Extract of another Letter.

"The Governor has summoned the Legislature to meet next month: The principal business is to take into consideration the excise law—which it is expected will be repealed; this will be a great relief to the trade of the State.

"The federal disposition of this town and its attachment to government is strikingly evinced by the general detestation in which smuggling is held by all ranks:—All our Merchants unite in discountenancing every breach of the revenue laws. A certain Capt. was lately brought to the bar of the Court upon a charge of swallowing too large an *Oath*—some circumstances appeared to mitigate his offence, or it would have proved a serious affair to him.

EXTRACT.

DELUDED Monks, who in dark cloisters hide
The pow'r for duties, and the will for use,
Who veil in seeming lowliness your pride,
Of works regardless, and of pray'rs profuse:

No longer let your reason thus be chain'd,
Nor grov'ling bend to superstition's rod;
'Tis not by losing life that Heaven is gain'd,
Nor is it solitude which leads to God:

He form'd this beauteous earth our social home,
His sacred fane is uncondition'd space;
The sky's whole concave is religion's dome,
Its mandate Truth—Benevolence its grace.

A London Paper of June 7, contains the following article.

CITY DEBATES.——Admittance price 6d.

By authority of the Rev. Mr. WINCHESTER.

The Sixth Evening's debate, on the following important theme, will be this evening.

"Which is most consistent with revelation and "reason the Arminian tenets of the Rev. Mr. "John Wesley—the Calvinistic decrees upheld "by the Rev. Mr. Whitfield and others—the "Theology propagated by the late Emanuel "Swedenburg, under the title of the new Jerusalem—or the doctrine of Universal Salvation, "maintained by the Rev. Mr. Winchester."

The Whig Club in the city of London have lately had a Chair made for their President, by Crompton, of Cockspur street, which cost 270 guineas.

Counterfeit guineas and half guineas are mentioned in Woodfall's register of June 3; they are full weight, and are distinguished from true coin with difficulty; on a close examination the letters appear farther from the edge than on the mint guineas, and the head is not so well executed.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, May 29.

A person lately digging in a piece of bog, at Birdston, struck upon a parcel of silver coin—about 200 pieces; among which are some above eleven hundred years old.

FURTHER EUROPEAN ACCOUNTS.

Several severe skirmishes have taken place between the Swedes and Russians at Willikala with various success—the Swedes finally were obliged to evacuate that post with the loss of several officers and upwards of one hundred soldiers killed and wounded. Capt. Wirgin under the direction of the King made another attack on the Russian fleet in the bay of Frederickshamn—but without success. Part of the Spanish fleet was out the beginning of July: They have among their heavy Ships one carrying 140, and five 124 guns each; and are building one with four decks, said to be the largest Ship ever built. Some of the London papers mention that the Spaniards are repairing and extending their works before Gibraltar; and have 3000 men employed on them.

There has been a horrid scene of confusion and bloodshed at Nismes a large City in France; instigated by some traiterous characters, among whom were several Priests, a large party opposed the ordinances of the National Assembly—the National militia who went to its relief and to quell the insurgents marched in over dead bodies—two hundred of the conspirators were killed and the rest dispersed—but not without considerable loss to the National troops. The *English papers* further state, that a most virulent disorder had broken out in the Spanish fleet which swept of great numbers of the Sailors—it had however received a check—by introducing stricter discipline, and greater cleanliness among the men.

The celebrated Col. Tarleton is elected member of the new Parliament for Liverpool.

The Commissioners on the part of the State of Vermont are to meet those of the State of New-York, in this city, the 28th instant.

The new constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, having been agreed to by the convention and solemnly proclaimed—the legislature which was then in session, conceiving that their authority ceased with the *old* constitution, and coming in of the new—dissolved themselves the fourth instant; they have published an address to their constituents on the occasion.

We learn from Philadelphia, that the President of the United States took his leave of that city on Monday morning, and pursued his journey to Virginia.

Married, last evening, by the Rev. Mr. *Spraggs*, Capt. JOHN ARMOUR, (of the ship Grace) to the amiable Miss MARIA HOPSON, daughter of Mr. George Hopson, of this city.

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FINAL SETTLEMENTS 13*s.*
INDENTS 7/4.
STATE SECURITIES 8*s.*

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.——NEW-YORK.

Ship Merchant, Vredenburgh, St. Andero, 50 days
Schooner Three-Friends, Marschalk, Curricoa, 21
Neptune, Jones, ditto ditto.

NOTICE.

THE Managers give Notice, that the Drawing of the New-York City Lottery, concluded this day, and that an accurate list of the fortunate Numbers will be published with all possible expedition. The Prizes will be paid by the respective Managers, on Monday the 20th instant, agreeable to the conditions of the Lottery.

September 8.

PROVIDENCE, August 20, 1790.

ADDRESS
TO THE PRESIDENT *OF THE UNITED STATES.*

SIR,

WE the inhabitants of Providence beg leave to offer you our congratulations, on your safe arrival in this place.

We are sensibly affected by the honor conferred on the State, and on us in particular, in the present visit: And be assured, Sir, we shall think ourselves peculiarly happy, if, by our utmost attentions, it can be made agreeable to you.

We gladly seize the first opportunity to express the most sincere satisfaction in your election to the Presidency of the United States.—The unbiassed voice of a great nation, which unanimously called you to that important trust, is an event, of which the annals of history afford no example; nor will future time see it followed, unless the most transcendant merit and the clearest fame should be united in the same person.

As general of the armies of the United States, and as their President, we are attached to you by every motive of gratitude and affection.—to the conduct and magnanimity of her Commander in Chief, uniformly displayed in the course of a long and arduous war, America is indebted, under the smiles of Heaven, for her freedom and independence: And the consummate prudence and ability, manifested in the exercise of the powers delegated to the President of the United States, exhibit to the world a character of no less celebrity in the cabinet than in the field.

From our most excellent constitution, and the benign influence of those virtues which characterise your administration, we entertain the most pleasing hopes of the extension of commerce, the encouragement of agriculture and manufactures, and of the establishment of public faith, and private credit; and that the liberties of America will be transmitted to very late posterity.

We ardently pray that a life so conducive to the welfare of millions may be long protracted; and that, when the fatal shaft shall be sped which will deprive America of her great benefactor, you may ascend those regions where only exalted virtue will be fully rewarded.

Done in Town-Meeting, legally assembled, this Seventeenth Day of August, A. D. 1790, *and in the Fifteenth Year of Independence.*

Signed, at the request of the town by
JABEZ BOWEN, Moderator.
DANIEL COOKE, Town-Clerk.

THE *PRESIDENT's* ANSWER.
TO THE INHABITANTS *OF PROVIDENCE.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE congratulations which you offer me upon my arrival in this place, are received with no small degree of pleasure.—For your attentions, and endeavors to render the town agreeable to me, and for your expressions, of satisfaction at my election to the Presidency of the United States, I return you my warmest thanks.

My sensibility is highly excited, by your ardent declarations of attachment to my person, and the constitution.

As, under the smiles of Heaven, America is indebted for freedom and independence rather to the joint exertions of the citizens of the several States, in which it may be your boast to have borne no inconsiderable share, than to the conduct of the Commander in Chief—so is she indebted for their support rather to a continuation of those exertions, than to the prudence and ability manifested in the exercise of the powers delegated to the President of the United States.

Your hopes for the extension of commerce, the encouragement of agriculture and manufactures, and the establishment of public faith, as reared upon our constitution, are well founded; and it is my earnest wish that you may extensively enjoy the benefits arising from them.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your prayer for my future welfare, and offer up my best wishes for your individual and collective happiness.

G. WASHINGTON.

TO THE PRESIDENT *OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

The Address of the *Corporation* of *Rhode-Island College.*

SIR,

THOUGH among the last to congratulate you on your advancement to that dignified and important station to which the unanimous voice of a grateful country has called you, the corporation of Rhode-Island college claim to be among the first in warmth of affection for your person, and in esteem for your public character. In placing you at the head of the United States, regard was had no less to the influence of your example over the morals of the people, than to your talents in the administration of government. Happy are we to observe, that similar motives have influenced your conduct in filling the lower offices in the executive department. We most devoutly venerate that superintending Providence, which, in the course of events propitious to this country, has called you forth to establish, after having defended, our rights and liberties.

Agitated in the hour of doubtful conflict, exulting in your victories, we watched your foot-steps with the most anxious solicitude. Our fervent supplications to Heaven, that you might be furnished with that wisdom and prudence necessary to guide us to freedom and independence, have been heard, and most graciously answered.

For the preservation of this freedom, one great object still demands our peculiar attention, the education of our youth. Your sentiments, Sir, on this subject, "that knowledge is in every country the surest basis of public happiness," and the strongest barrier against the intruding hand of despotism, as they perfectly accord with those of the most celebrated characters that ever adorned human nature, so they leave no room to apprehend you will refuse the wreath with which the guardians of literature, here, would entwine your brow.

By restoring your health, and protracting your life, so dear to this country, Divine Providence has, in a late instance, furnished to millions matter of thanksgiving and praise.

That you may long remain on earth a blessing to mankind, and the support of your country; that you may afterwards receive the rewards of virtue, by having the approbation of GOD, is our most sincere desire, and fervent supplication.

Signed, by Order of the Corporation,
JABEZ BOWEN, *Chancellor.*
JAMES MANNING, *President.*
DAVID HOWELL, *Sec'ry.*

Providence, Aug. 19, 1790.

THE *PRESIDENT's* ANSWER.
TO THE CORPORATION *OF RHODE-ISLAND COLLEGE.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE circumstances which have, until this time, prevented you from offering your congratulations on my advancement to the station I hold in the government of the United States, do not diminish the pleasure I feel in receiving this flattering proof of your affection and esteem; for which I request you will accept my thanks.

In repeating thus publicly my sense of the zeal you displayed for the success of the cause of your country, I only add a single suffrage to the general testimony, which all who were acquainted with you in the most critical and doubtful moments of our struggle for liberty and independence, have constantly borne in your favor.

While I cannot remain insensible to the indulgence with which you regard the influence of my example, and the tenor of my conduct, I rejoice in having so favorable an opportunity of felicitating the State of Rhode-Island on the co-operation I am sure to find in the measures adopted by the guardians of literature in this place, for improving the morals of the rising generation, and inculcating upon their minds principles peculiarly calculated for the preservation of our rights and liberties.—You may rely on whatever protection I may be able to afford, in so important an object as the education of our youth.

I will now conclude, Gentlemen, by expressing my acknowledgments for the tender manner in which you mention the restoration of my health on a late occasion; and with ardent wishes that Heaven may prosper the literary institution under your care, in giving you the best of its blessings in this world, as well as in the world to come.

G. WASHINGTON.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.
PUBLISHED
By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:
AT THE SECOND SESSION.

Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

AN ACT for the Relief of disabled Soldiers, and Seamen lately in the Service of the United States, and of certain other Persons.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Stephen Califfe, Jeremiah Ryan, Joseph M'Gibbon, Samuel Garretson, Ephraim M'Coy, Christian Khun, David Steele, Joseph Shuttlief, and Daniel Culver, disabled soldiers lately in the service of the United States, be allowed pensions at the rate of five dollars per month from the time their pay in the army respectively ceased. That Christian Wolfe, a disabled soldier, be allowed a pension at the rate of four dollars per month from the date of his discharge. That Edward Scott, a disabled soldier, be allowed a pension at the rate of three dollars per month from the date of his discharge. That David Weaver and George Schell, disabled soldiers, be each allowed a pension, at the rate of two dollars per month, from the date of their respective discharges. That Seth Boardman, a disabled soldier, be allowed a pension, at the rate of three dollars and one third of a dollar per month, from the seventeenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six. That Severinus Koch, a disabled captain of colonel Jacob Klock's regiment of New-York militia, be allowed a pension, at the rate of five dollars per month, from the twentieth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven. That John Younglove, a disabled major of colonel Lewis Van Woort's regiment of New-York militia, be allowed a pension at the rate of six dollars per month, from the thirtieth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one. That William White, a disabled private of colonel Williams regiment of New-York militia, be allowed a pension, at the rate of three dollars and one third of a dollar per month, from the first day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six. That Jacob Newkerk, a disabled soldier of colonel John Harper's regiment of New-York state troops, be allowed a pension, at the rate of three dollars per month, from the twenty-second day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty. That David Poole, a disabled seaman lately in the service of the United States, be allowed a pension of five dollars per month, to commence on the fifth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

And be it further enacted, That Caleb Brewster, lately a lieutenant, who was wounded and disabled in the service of the United States, be allowed three hundred forty-eight dollars and fifty-seven cents, the amount of his necessary expenses for sustenance and medical assistance, while dangerously ill of his wounds, including the interest to the first of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety. And that the said Brewster be allowed a pension equal to his half pay as lieutenant, from the third of November one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, he first having returned his commutation of half pay.

And be it further enacted, That Nathaniel Gove, a disabled lieutenant, lately in the service of the United States, be allowed a pension, at the rate of six dollars and two thirds of a dollar per month, from the twentieth of May, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, to the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, and that he be allowed at the rate of thirteen dollars and one third of a dollar per month, from the said first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six.

And be it further enacted, That the commissioner of army accounts be authorized and directed to settle the pay and depreciation of pay of John Stevens, a hostage in the late war at the capitulation of the cedars, as a captain in the line of the army, and that he issue certificates accordingly. That he also issue a certificate to Charles Markley, lately a captain in Armand's corps, for the commutation of his half pay. That he also settle the accounts of James Derrey, and Benjamin Hardison, who were made prisoners in Canada, in May, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, and forcibly detained in captivity among the Indians, and that he issue certificates for the balance of their pay respectively, to the third of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

And be it further enacted, That the several pensions mentioned in this act, due or to become due from the fifth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, shall be paid according to such laws as have been made, or shall be made relative to invalid pensioners: And that the arrears of the said pensions, due before the said fifth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, shall be paid in such manner as Congress may hereafter provide for paying the arrears of pensions.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed to Seth Harding, for three months and ten days services on board the Alliance frigate, during the late war, at the rate of sixty dollars per month, being the pay of a captain, to be paid out of the monies arising from imposts and tonnage.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, AUGUST THE ELEVENTH, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

(TRUE COPY)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

The Mail Diligence,
FOR PHILADELPHIA,

LEAVES the Ferry-Stairs, at New-York, *Ten* minutes after *Eight* o'clock every morning except Sunday.

Stage Office, City Tavern,
Broad-Way, New-York June 5, 1790.

New-York City Lottery.

SCHEME.

1 PRIZE of	£. 3000	£. 3000
1	2000	2000
2	1000	2000
4	500	2000
6	300	1800
12	200	2400
40	100	4000
80	50	4000
200	20	4000
330	10	3300
7000	2 10s.	17500

7676 *Prizes.* } 23000 Tickets, at 40s. each £. 46000
15324 *Blanks.* }

Subject to a deduction of 15 per Cent.

THIS LOTTERY is for the purpose of raising the residue of the sum, granted by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed 8th of February, 1790, to defray the expences incurred by the Corporation for repairing and enlarging the CITY-HALL,

The drawing will commence on the *First Monday in January next*, or sooner if filled, of which timely notice will be given. A list of the fortunate numbers will be published at the end of the drawing; and the prizes will be paid by the Managers.

Tickets are to be sold by the Subscribers, who are appointed Managers by the Corporation.

ISAAC STOUTENBURGH, ABRAHAM HERRING,
PETER T. CURTENIUS, JOHN PINTARD.

New-York, September 1, 1790.

By Order of the Honorable Richard Morris, Esq. Chief Justice of the State of New-York.

NOTICE is hereby given to Lewis M'Donald, of Connecticut, an absent debtor, that upon application and due proof made to the said chief justice by a creditor of the said Lewis M'Donald, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the said State, entitled, "An act for relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the 4th April, 1786; he, the said chief justice, has directed all the said Lewis M'Donalds estate, within this State, to be seized, and that unless he shall discharge his debts within twelve months after the publication of this notice, the same will be sold for the payment of his creditors. Dated the 3d May, 1790.

New-York, May 7, 1790. (1w. 1y.)

TO BE LET,

On very low terms—and entered upon immediately, until the first of May next.

THAT elegant new TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, in the Bowery-Lane, formerly occupied by ROBERT GILBERT LIVINGSTON, deceased; it has seven Fire Places with a good Cellar under the whole House—a convenient out-House in the rear, with a Coach-House, and Stables; for further particulars enquire of MANGLE MINTHORN.

(2 w. t. f.) *Corporation Dock.*

NOTICE.

☞ *ALL persons having demands against the Household of the* PRESIDENT *of the United States, are requested to exhibit their accounts for settlement, at his late Dwelling in* Broad-Way, *before the* 15th *of September.* August 31, 1790.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

July 13, 1790.

NOTICE *is hereby given, that Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the first day of October next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty first day of December* 1791, *both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts herein after mentioned, viz.*

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the state of Pennsylvania, and Fort Pitt and at Fort Pitt,

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intosh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intosh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intosh and the mouth of the River Muskingum, and at the mouth of the River Muskingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and up the said River to the Tuscarowas, and at the Tuscarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the said River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the river Muskingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the said River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the month of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the said Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the same name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the said Wabash to Post St. Vincennes, at Post St. Vincennes, and thence up the said river Wabish, to the Miami Village, before described.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the east side of the river Missisippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, and from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf betwixt Le Beuf and the Presq' Isle, at Presq' Isle, and betwixt Presq' Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the rout from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the east side of the Missisippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot inclusively.

At any place or places, from the said river Margot, to the river Yazoo inclusively.

At any place or places from the mouth of the river Tennesee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the said river inclusively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt, } *per.* 100 *rations,*
Two quarts of vinegar, }
Two pounds of soap, }
One pound of Candles, }

The proposals must specify the lowest price per ration. No credit is required.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

☞ *Dr. Price's Revolution Sermon may be had of the Editor.——Price* 1*s*7.